Ume there was an immense consumption of gunpowder with but slight results. The rebel batteries in front of the whole length of our line gradually opened fire. At book firing was going on from right to left. The quiet of our encampment was broken up, and much speculation was induiged in as to the object Beauregard had in view. The artillery firing continued until sun-down, and then censed. We are still in doubt as to what hey means by the neisy demonstration. Major General Butler visited the front, and remained there for several hours. At one time it appeared that the rebels were nerely making a felut on our right for the purpose of atcracting our attention from the restrobject of their attack—Spring Hill fort, on the lower side of the Appointment of the Appoi racting our attention from the rearobject of their at-

POST OFFICE SOTION.

Soveral other casualities occurred from the burting of the rebel-sheik.

Lieutenant Hull was one of the most promising young officers in the volunteer service. He had been but very recoeffy promoted His superior officers speak in the highest terms of his taionts and bravery, and his death that appead a feeling of endness throughout the regiment.

Rebel deserters continue to come within our lines. Some of the mon who came in to day report that Kepper's and Johnson's brigades have been sent off to reinterce Lee, who has been driven into Richmond by General-Grant. They also report that Beauregard is about to place in position on the extreme left of his line a two hundred pounder Parrott gun, for the purpose of driving our vessels down the James river.

OUR GUNBOATS AT WORS.

During the last few days the Commodore Perry and other gunboats have been actively engaged on Appomatance of the property and the process of the property and the process of the proces

other guabouts have been actively engaged on Appomat-tox river. The rabies had erected several forts along the lower bank of the river which it was deemed expe-dient to reduce. Our gunbouts are reported to have as-complished the work, although exposed to a heavy fire from the rebel works.

Arrival of the flospital Steamer George Leary, with Four Hundred Wounded from Butler's Army.

The United States steam transport George Leary , Capain Lewis D. Deming, arrived at this port last evening direct from Fortress Monrie. The Leary brought four undred and four wounded men from Butler's army, belonging to the Teoth and Eighteenth corps. The Leary is a splendid hospital boat, spacious, airy

and extraordinarily clean and comfortable, and 18 officered throughout by genuine sailor gentlemen. The men were under the care of Dr. George S. Osborne, chief surgeon cipation of their wants were praiseworthy in the from Hampton Roads, notwithstanding an accident that occurred to her by reason of the blundering culpability of the captain of the steamer Helen Getty, who brought the wounded from Hampton Hospital to the Leary. As he was nearing the latter steamer for the purpose of placing the men aboard of her he mest carelessly run foul the stern of the Leary, doing damage to the extent of one thousand dollars f one thousand dollars
The following is a list of the wounded brought by the
sery, and the nurses in attendance upon them. They
rill be sent to the hospitals this morning:—

Leary, and the nursee in attendance upon them. They will be sent to the hospitals this morning:

List of Men Transferred to New York.

Whitney A. Lee, A, 115th N. Y.; Corp. Lorenzo K. Lovell, H. 25th Mass.; Peter Buigman, D, 115th N. Y.; G. W. Bower, C, 46th Penn., Virgil Shaw, B, 67th Ohloe Francis Johnson, H. 118th N. Y.; Corp. Spencer W. Young, B, 8th Me. Edson D. Rogers, recruit, 16th N. Y. art.; Sorgt. Daniel Morcan, I, 7th Conn.; Wilber McNall, G, 98th N. Y.; Wm. H. Harrington, H. 7th Conn.; Semes Stanton, D, 139th N. Y.; Peter Sheffer, C, 58th Penn. First Sorgt. August Miller. M. 1st U. S. cav.; Corp. John Klaox, I, 11th Pa. cav.; Curtis Baker, K, 148th N. Y.; Sergeant Lorenzo Bond, C, 48th N. Y.; Corp. Ferman Neil, E, 148th N. Y.; Willard Kingsbury, G, 34 N. Y. cav.; Andrew Morrison, B, 148th N. Y.; Fdward Cunningham, G, 48th N. Y.; Willard Kingsbury, G, 34 N. Y. cav.; Andrew Morrison, B, 148th N. Y.; Fdward Cunningham, G, 48th N. Y.; Willard Kingsbury, G, 34 N. Y. ext.; John B. Bryson, I, 13th N. Y.; art.; John B. Bryson, I, 13th N. Y. art.; John B. Bryson, J, 7th N. H.; Nehemiah Richards, H, 6th Me.; Peter Roth, B, 160th N. Y.; John H Tymerson, B, 148th N. Y.; James Hurnan, G, 169th N. Y.; art.; Goble, G, 4th N. H.; Thomas Horan, G, 169th N. Y.; James Mrils, D, 8th Conn.; Peter J. Goble, G, 4th N. H.; Thomas Horan, G, 169th N. Y.; Dantiel Travis, B, 48th N. Y.; John Opp, E, 5th Pa. cavalry; Sinas F, Gibson, I, 25th Mass.; Sergt, Jas. W. Dunn, artillery; Nacob Lampert, E, 5th Pa. cavalry; Patrick Callen, D, 169th N. Y.; James Kint, E, 9th N. J.; Sergt, Daniel Travis, B, 48th N. Y.; John Opp, E, 5th Pa. cavalry; Sinas F, Gibson, I, 25th Mass.; Sergt, Jas. W. Dunn, artillery; Narches Aber, A, 1424 N. Y.; Charles Haybrick, B, 1st N. Y. M. R.; Haley Wren, E, 55th Pa. Cavalry; Corporal Marshel Wilson, I, 160th N. Y.; Janes Wentz, K, Goth Pa. Chals. E. Cobb, K. 1st N. Y. mounted rifles; Corp. Mark E. Busher, I, 3th Me.; Joseph Hierick, F. 39th M.; W. J. Mathows, H, 3th N.; Y. mounted rifles; Corp. Mark E. Bu

ind., Partick Linaban, C. John Mass., Temotany Shaler, I, 13th Ind., Partick Linaban, C. John Mass., Timothy Manning. C. 40th Mass., Melanethon Hubbard, E., 15th Ind.; Hillhand Clear, K., 56th Pa., Wm. H. Smith, C., 97th Pa.; William Brown, C., 97th Pa.; Charles Seekins, D., 9th Mo.; James Brown, C., 97th Pa.; Charles Seekins, D., 9th Mo.; James Madans, D., 97th Pa.; Benjamin Patterson, H., 97th Pa.; Adam Herzog, G., 39th N. Y.; C. B. Masgrove, B., 97th Pa.; Adam Herzog, G., 39th N. Y.; C. B. Masgrove, B., 97th Pa.; Adam Herzog, G., 39th N. Y.; C. B. Masgrove, B., 97th Pa.; Adam Herzog, G., 39th N. Y.; C. B. Masgrove, B., 97th Pa.; Jas. S. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; Sergt, Geo. L. Smith, E., 97th Pa.; Jas. S. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; Sergt, Geo. L. Smith, E., 97th Pa.; Jas. S. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; Sergt, Geo. L. Smith, E., 97th Pa.; Jas. S. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; Jas. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; John Smith, E., 55th Pa.; Charles M., 19th Pa.; John Smith, F., 55th Pa.; George W. Banker, D., 19th Pa.; Jas. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; Jas. Starr, F., 97th Pa.; Jas. Starr, Jas. St

dricks, A., 24th Mass.; Herry Williams, H., 10th Conn., John N. Hudson, I., 4th Pai gav.; Charles E. Cole, C., 148th N. Y.; John MoGrath, C., 35th N. Y. Cav.; John Thorn. A., 19th Wis.; Robert Sites, K., 2d N. H.; Connet Bills, H., 21st Conn.; Oits Cotting, K., 24th Mass.; Henry A. Hall, A., 9th Me; Frank Mathers, E., 4th N. H.; Gebbart Bender, A., 56th Pa., Sergt. Alonzo Dunning, 1st D. C., Cacelly, George Buntungton, D., 8th Me; Park Wildors, G., 97th Pa.; Charles W., Rossell, E., 118th N. Y.; Francis Ecker, B., 9th N. J.; Charles H. Berry, I., 40th Mass.; J. F. Crooby, D., 23d Mass.; Eugene Fagan, C., 139th N. Y.; Boni, Judd, B., 117th N. Y.; Serst Hanry Komenmesky, I., 48th N. Y.; Francis Downing, B., 100th N. Y.; Jak Roberts, F., 15th Pa., 18th Par, 18th Par, 18th Pa., 18th Pa., 18th Pa., 18th Pa., 18th Pa., 18th Y.; John Sullivan, D., 142d N. Y.; James June, H., 118th N. Y.; Goorge W. Holsey, B., 3d N. H.; Frederick Knoblock, C., 11th Conn.; Musician Alfred, J. Kriby, K., 25th Mass.; Ym McNamara, I., 48th N. Y.; Barck Manchester, K., 118th N. Y.; Henry Hugner, B., 11th Conn.; Geo. E. Pond. 8, 18th C., 48th N. Y.; Barck Manchester, K., 118th N. Y.; Henry Hugner, B., 11th Conn.; Geo. E. Pond. 8, 18th C., 48th N. Y.; Barck Manchester, K., 118th N. Y.; James June, W. Wh., 18th N. Y.; Henry Hugner, B., 11th Me.; Corporal George Gravos, G., 44th N. Y.; James Gorman, D., 1424 N. Y.; James Gorma

NAMES OF THE NURSES ACCOMPANYING THE WOUNDED.

J. S. Craft, Acting Hospital Steward, 15th N. Y.; Jesse Timms, clerk, 1, 62d Ohio; James Harlton, clerk, 1, 62d Ohio; Alford Chamoy, B. 7th N. H.; Clark Quackinbush, A. 100th N. Y.; Orange A. Cowies, A. 118th N. Y.; Wm Ordway, K. 22d Mass.; William Thomas, K., 15th N. Y.; Harrison Cook, K., 15th N. Y.; Alfred Phenix, H., 115th N. Y.; George W. Smith, F., 115th N. Y.; James Moriti, K., 20th N. H.; John W. Boyander, H., 31st N. Y.; Eldridge D. Green, K., 15th N. Y.; Samuel T. Shephard, K., 20th N. H.; Ottis G. Willey, K., 20th N. H.; James B. Sherman, D., 118th N. Y.; Heury B. Chatterson, H., 113th N. Y. James A. Lee, K., 15th N. Y.; Bernard Moore, G., 25th Mass. NAMES OF THE NURSES ACCOMPANYING THE

## REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM BEORGIA.

The Contest at New Hope—Reported Repulse of Our Troops—Our Loss Said to Be Hetween Flve and Seven Thousand—Generals Howard and King Wounsted, &c. [From the Richmond Enquirer, May 30.]

New Hors, via Maristra, Ga., May 28, 1864.

General Cleburna's division engaged the Fourth army corps, under Howard, about one o'clock this morning, and, after a desperate contest, signally repulsed the enemy, with a loss of between five and seven thousand. We enpured between one hundred and fity and two hundred prisoners, exclusive of wounded, and framense quantities of arms and accoutrements. General Cleburne says the enemy's dead were piled thicker than he ever say before. Between six hundred and one thousand dead were left close up to his front. Their line of breastworks in front of Loring's command was abandoned Our loss is probably five hundred. Skirmishing is still going on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving way.

New Horr, May 29, 1864.

Granberry's brigade was placed in action at five A. M.

poral AdBallard.

al Joseph
migart, C.

: Charles

Granberry's brigade was placed in action at five A. M.

vestorday, when the enemy attempted to turn our flack
softh Pa.

try. Mark

We had no defences except a few boughs and stones has
skirmishers before the brigade came up. The engagement immediately became furious, and raged with unabated violence until eight P. M. The enemy's lines were
advanced within five paces of ours several times, and
were at all points repulsed. Having no support the brigade was not allowed to hexard the position by a charge
tilliam:

i. Hony

William:

i. James

i. James

or the Pa.

or the Pa.

ing three lines of battle without firing a gun, and captur
or meaning and the brigade swept through the woods, rotaking many prisoners.

ing three lines of battle without firing a gun, and capturing many prisoners.

Bertham's regiment, of Gowan's brigade, was detabled
at half past five P. M. and sent to the right of Granberry's, which was being outfanked. It arrived in time,
and checked and drove the enemy. Bertham's loss was
twenty-eight killed and one hundred and sixty wounded;
Granberry's thirty-six killed, one hundred and twentyfive wounded, five missing.

The enemy left two hundred and eighty-eight dead on
the field and a large number wounded. These dead were
all killed by Bertham's Arkansas regiment, which was
separated from Granberry's line by an interval of one
hundred paces. The loss in Granberry's immediate front
is not less than three hundred killed, one thousand two
hundred wounded and many captured. hundred wounded and many captured.

Prisoners report Major General Howard and Brigadier
General King wounded.

The skirmishing continued until nightfall, the enemy
constantly shifting their positions from the centre to the

## Destructive Fire in Philadelphia. PRILADELPHIA, June 2, 1864.

A fire occurred at five o'clock this morning, damaging the buildings on the North Delaware avenue, Nos. 117 to 126, occuppled by Felix Trainer, iron dealer, loss \$7,500; Samuel Meakings, tobacco manufacturer, loss \$25,000; N. Hellings & Co., commission merchants, loss \$4,000; B. Love, commission merchant; J. H. Danfin, produce broker; H. H. English, grocer; A. E. Outerbridge, shipring merchant; Wm. Wildey, produce dealer; J. K. Schell & Co., fish dealers, loss \$7,000; Alex. Heron, Jr. & Co., shipping merchants. Most of the loss was occasioned by water, and a large quantity of articles were stolen by men in the dress of firemen on the pretext that the owners were copperheads. There was little insurance on

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Chenpest Newspaper in the Country.
The WEEKLY BERALD, for the present week, ready to

morrow (Saturday) morning, will contain:—
Full details, from Our Special Correspondents, of the
Advance of the Army of the Potomac on Richmond, accompanied with a Map of the Great Battle Field of the Rebellion: Particulars of the Operations of General Sher man in Georgia; Interesting News from New Orleans an the Southwest; An account of the Expission of four Tor-pedees near Newbern, N. C., killing over ferty New York coldiers; Proceedings of the Cleveland Mass Convention The latest News from Europe; Poetry; an excellent Story Interesting Literary, Artistic and Scientific information Theatrical and Musical Review; Sporting and Agricultu ral News; Facetim; Valuable reports of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Cattle and Horse Markets, and accounts of all Important Events of the week.

Terms-\$2 per annum; three copies, \$5; five copies, \$5; ten copies, \$15. Single copies, in wrappers, five cents

## MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The mail steamship Champion, Captain Jones, will leav this port to-day for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half past ten o'clock this morning.

The New York Herath—Edition for the Pacific—will be

ready at half-past nine o'clock this morning, and will contain:-Full and reliable accounts of the Movements of the Army under Lieutenant General Grant towards Richmond, Va., with details from our own Cor-respondents of the Battles fought, the Victories gained, and of his present position within sight of the Rebel Capital, illustrated with an excellent Map of the Scene of Operations; The latest News from General Butler's Dirision on the south side of Richmond; Full accounts of the brilliant Movements of General Sherman's Army in Georgia, with the latest despatches from his headquarters, within fitteen miles of Atlanta; The latest News from the Union Army in different parts of the country; Late and Important intelligence from the Rebel States. The latest News from Europe, and reports of all important events

REWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate in the House on the Tariff Bill.

The Tax Bill Completed in Sepate Com-Mittee of the Whole.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES,

THE PROPOSED N'EW LOAN. The time for offering the propored new loan of seventy-five millions has not yet been de finitely fixed. It had been stated that it would take place to day, but the Secretary still has the matter under consideration. Although the set of March 3, 1863, under which this for long bonds, bearing six per cont interest. It is argued that the promium which will be commanded by such notes will reduce the interest to be paid to less than six per cent, so as to bring the loan within the provisions of the law, and also that the negotiation of such a loan will not interfere with the current subscriptions to the ten-forties, which, it is apprehended, will be the result of the issue of

long six per cent bonds.

The subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported at the Treasury Department to-day, amount to \$1,036,000.

THE TAX BILL IN THE SENATE. The Senate to-night concluded its consideration of the Internal Revenue bill in Committee of the Whole, and will probably defer final action until next week. Much credit is awarded Mr. Fessenden for his earnest and un-remitting labors upon the bill, to whose tact and indefatigable industry its early completion is mainly due.

DERATE IN THE HOUSE ON THE TARIFF BILL. To-day was set apart by the House for the discussion of the Tariff bill, the object being to allow a few members to express their views at length upon the subject. The was quite spirited, the former claiming that Western interests were unprotected and heavily taxed for the sympathizers were advanced and repelled, and nearly

the House to-night, although the session proved emi-nently profitless. Mr. F. Wood made a characteristic opposition to the Tariff bill, after which the House attempted other business, but finally adjourned,

THE TAX ON NATIONAL BANKS. The tax on National Banks, as the bill now stands, is or one per cent per annum; on deposits, one-quarter per cent every six months, or one-haif per cent per annum; bonds, one quarter per cent every six months, or one

The Senate bill prohibiting speculation in time sales of gold and foreign exchange, which was passed several nonths ago and now lies on the Speaker's table, was reached to pight but informally passed over. Representative Hooper has prepared an amendment, and the measure will be called up by him at an early day.

THE BLOCKADE IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE RAISED.

It has been officially announced to the State Department that, in consequence of a suspension of hostilities brought about by the Conference new sitting in London, the blockade of the ports of Cammia, Swinemunde, Wol gast, Reifswalde, Straulsund, Baith, Danzig and Pillau and of the ports and inlets in the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, was ordered to be raised on the 12th ult. THE COMMANDER OF THE REVENUE CUTTER ASSUE-

LOT.
Captain Merryman, United States revenue service, has been assigned to the command of the revenue steamer Ashuelot, now in New York harbor.

GREELEY'S CONFERENCE WITH THE DEMCCRATS. It is rumored to day in Congressional circles that the conference held on the floor of the House yesterday between Messrs. Greeley, Brooks Wood, Long and others, has resulted in a compact between Mr. Greeley and the peace democracy to defeat the re-election of Mr. Lincoln. THE NEW WORLD A FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The steamer New World, formerly of the Hudson river is being fitted up at Alexandria as a floating hospital. It is expected to accommodate about two thousand par

were picked up on a raft in the Potomac, near Aquia reck. These were accidently left by our transports, and, after being captured by guerillas and paroled, they made their way to Aquia creek, where they constructed with some of our vessels

WOUNDED MEN DESPATCHED TO NEW YORK. The steamer West Metropolis is loading with wounded men for the hospitals in New York. SCARCITY OF STRAMERS.

So great have become the necessities of the govern nent for transportation that all the steamers doing business on the Potomac, with one or two exceptions, bave been impressed into the public service. APPOINTMENT.

Alfred Penney, of Ohio, has been appointed Indian ngent for the Upper Missouri. This is the first appointnent under the law to organize the Territorial government of Montana.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Benate.

PRINCIPAL FOR RELATIVES OF THE FORT PILLOW VICTIMS. Mr. FOSTER, (rep.) of Copp., introduced the following

Resolved. That the Committee on Pensions be instructed to inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to provide suitable relief for the widows and children of posiored soldiers in the service of the United States who were unexacred at Fort Pillow, and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

THE CANADIAN ENGIPPORTY TREATY.

On motion of Mr. McDougant, (opp.) of Cal , it was Resolved. That the Committee on Foreign Relations Instructed to inquire and report what legislative action necessary in regard to the Reciprocity treaty with Gree Britain, and whether it be desirable, should the treaty continue in force, that the Pacific coast be included in its praction; and that in view of the foregoing the committee instructed to report to the Senate upon the commercial is suite of the treaty thus far.

SETTIMENT OF CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES.
On motion of Mr. Conness, (rep.) of Cal., the House bill to expedite the settlement of land titles in California, at San Francisco and elsewhere, was taken up and passed. RELIEF OF DOUBLE-ENDER GUNBOAT CONTRACTORS.

Mr. Hats, (rep.) of N. H., called up the joint resolution for the relief of the contractors for the machinery of sidewheel gunboats, known as "double-enders."

The bill authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint three commissioners to ascertain what leases have been suffered by the contractors, and how far they are justly entitled to relief, and the Secretary of the Treasury is to pay the sums adjudged to be equitably due.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of lowa, offered a substitute for the resolution, which refers all claims based upon these contracts to the Court of Claims.

After some discussion between Mr. Grimes and Mr. Hall, the bill went over under the rules.

The interaction of the Tax bill was then recumed. The amendments of Mr. Clark, in reference to tobacco, were adopted. They are as follows:—

On tobacco, cavendish, plug, twist and all other descriptions from which the stem has been taken out in whole or in part, or which is sweetened, including fine cut and fine out shorts, twenty dive cents per pound.

On smoking tobacco manufactured with all the stem in the leaf, not having been britted or stripped from the stems and not sweetened, and refuse or shorts separated from the fine cut tobacco, twenty free cents per pound.

On cut smoking tobacco, made exclusively from stems, and not mixed with leaf or leaf and stems, fifteen cents per pound.

Mr. Harste, (rep.) of N. Y., moved the following Mr. Harste, (rep.) of N. Y., moved the following Mr. Hats, (rep.) of N. H., called up the joint resolu-

on cut smooth the leaf of leaf and stems, lifteen cents per pound.

Mr. Harne, (rep.) of N. Y., moved the following amendment to the one hundred and second section, which was adopted:

Any person, frm, company or corporation ewning or possessing, or having the care or management of any railroad, canal, steamboat, ship, barge, canal boat or any other resel, or of any stage coach or other vehicle engaged or employed in the business of transporting passengers or property for hire, or in transporting the mail of the Utiled States, or of any canal, the water from which is sold and and for mining purposes, shall be subject to and pay a duty of two and a half per cent upon their gross receipts; provided that the duty imposed in this section shall not be charged upon persons or vessels exclusively engaged in carrying persons or property, or both, to and from any port in the United States to and from any foreign persons.

An amendment of Mr. Collaises to exempt savings banks, which receive money alone on deposit to lorn for these deposits and for no other purposes, was discussed at some length and postponed.

Mr. Lang, (rep.) of Kansas, wished that the sense of the Senate might be taken on adjourning over from Saturday until Wednesday for the purpose of allowing the Senators to attend the Saltimore Convention.

The bill in relation to the professors of the West Point Academy was called up by Mr. Harris and was passed It simply relieves them from liability to military orders.

THANKS OF CONGRESS TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL BAHLST. The joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Bulley, acting engineer of the Nineteenth army corps, was called up by Mr. Dootryras,

and after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Goldfridge, and after the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Grimes, striking out the clause authorizing a gold medal to be struck, the joint resolution was adopted.

Mr. TRUKMULL, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a bill in relation to the pay and emoluments of attorneys and clerks in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which was reterred.

Mr. TRURBULL, (rep.) of III, introduced a bill is relation to the pay and emoluments of attorneys and cierks in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, which was referred.

The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to stipulate for the release from attachment or other process of property claimed by the United States was passed.

THE STREMAL REVENUE BILL.

The consideration of the Internal Revenue bill was resumed.

Mr. Summer, (rep.) of Mass., moved to decrease the tax on gross amount of auction sales from ong quarter to tax on gross amount of suction sales one-tenth of one per cent.

It was rejected.
The reading of the bill as in Committee of the Whole was then completed, and at a quarter past nine o'clock the Senate adjourned.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION. House of Representatives. Wasmington, June 2, 1864.

Mr. STUTERS, (rep.) of Pa., reported a substitute for the Senate bill amendatory of the Pacific Railroad act passed July, 1862, the consideration of which was postponed till

Thursday.

mittee on Ways and Means had directed him to suggest that this entire day be given to the discussion of the Tariff bill, and that to-morrow the debate be confined to fave moute speeches. On his motion it was resolved that the House at half past four to-day take a recess till half past seven.

Mr. Sarru, (rep.) of Ky., moved that when the House adjourn to morrow it be till Monday week.

The Speaker replied that the House could not thus ad-

The Speaker replace that the House could not thus adjourn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Schenck in the chair, and took up the Tariff bill.

Mr. Moritz, (rep.) of Vt. said the reasons for a change in the tariff are potential and obvious, and among them the Treasury requires a large supply of means, in order to reach the maximum which it wants. The increase of internal duties makes it necessary to a considerable degree to increase the duties on foreign importations. It was known that, owing to the withdrawal of so many operatives from their various vocatious, a pound of wool, a yard of coth and a ton of fron cannot be produced as cheap as three years ago. The mates proposed in this bill are highly nominal. He would be glad to do anything by which the number of days labor required could be diminished; but, so far as the luxuries of life and the ornamental evils of fashion are concerned, any tax on such superfluities may be increased, and, instead of being a detriment, may prove at this time a great public blessing, and especially if large additional means can be obtained for the suppression of the reboilion. In the expressive language of General Grant, "We must fight out the battle on this line if it takes all summer." He had no idea the war will be protracted by the South one moment after the rebol army shall have been annihilated, but heatillities must be prosecuted until this takes place. The primary object of this bill is to increase the revenue and at the same time nurture our domestic products, from which we will draw a large amount of internal revenue. He explained at length the changes in the various rates now proposed, comparing them with those in the act which the bill proposes to amend, and remarked that a decisive victory, whenever it may come, will prove a sharp remedy for preventing a depreciation of the currency; but perhaps the most offectual remedy would be to case the issues of legal tenders, and rely upon loans on United States stocks. The committee, in propealing the pr The House then went into Committee of the Whole,

Mr. Cox. (opp.) of Ohio, said he had, in 1861, protested against the tariff then pending as a great fiscal tyranny—a mountain of burden on the West. The present bill is an aggrevation of the tariff of 1862. The government credit demands taxation, not class legislation nor sectional advantages. He would not accept every plan of taxation. Representing not the rich, nor the poor altogether, but a principle, he demanded that the bonealts of taxation shall not course wholly to one class, and its burdens fail wholly on another. He proposed to discuss the benefits accruing to the manufacturian decreases and the burdens imposed on the agricultural and consuming classes by the present and proposed tariff and a decreciated paper currency. In order to pay for \$100 worth of goods in England, when gold is at 60, the American merchant, owing to the price of exchange, must pay \$173 in our paper; and when he brings that amount of goods here, in order to reimburse, he must sell at for \$1140 our currency, with freight and duty superadded. These duties are to be paid in gold. If the duty is 40 per cent at valorem, and gold at 60, he must add 60 per cent to the \$40, which is equal to \$24, owing to the 50 per cent recently added to the lariff rate, he must pay in a paper \$52 more; so that a consumer, in consequence of depreciated paper and gold duties, has to pay \$2:0, or \$1 are and in additional. The thin is to be added the freight and charges and at least ten ere cent profits to the more and the fifty per cent additional. To this is to be added the freight and charges and at least ten ere cent profits to the importer. At this point of cost the article imported comes in competition with the home article, and the aggregate of the items above constitute the protection of bourty which the tariff robs from the consumer for the manufacturer. Thus islore is taxed in one pursuit for labor and capital in another. Mr. Cox then showed that abounty of over one housed duta in the consumer for the manufacturer. Thus islore is taxed in one pursuit for labor and capital in another of the difference of exchange, and duty, freight and importers's profits—r the home manufacturer of iron realized \$43.04.545 on a manufacturer of 20.24.59.20.2. Yet this bill proposes to increase the tariff on iron. He then considered some ten articles—cottonada wollen meanufacturers, paper, leather tanned, dothing manufactured, boots and shoes, soap and candies, and find; robots and shoes and another on a specie basis was consumed to a stock of the considered of the consumer of the c

were old and stafe c. lumnles on New Sngland, taught by leading men now in ran-lion. He refuted the false charges on Massachusetts for not doing her duty. She was prepared further, to contribute her full share of blood and treasure in this war. She had the hemo of steedding the first blood in it, and was willing to the least drop. She had not a doilar or a man that way not conscerated to the salvation of the country. In west or woe, come poverty or riches, she will never turn back on the flag which floats over our heads.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., wished it to be understood the 18th came before the 19th of April, and it was the blood of a colored man from Pounsylvania that was first shed in this war.

Mr. Grinnett, (rep.) of lowa, advocated the bill, deaying that it was a measure of oppression to the Wost. In a revision of the tariff the good of all interests should be consuited. They should all units and go forth in the april of our soldiers who, in the hour of victory, forget the State from which they come, all being combined for one great patriotic object, without regard to sections.

Mr. ELIJAH WARD, (opp.) of N. Y., after alluding to the

tions.

Mr. ELMAN WARD, (opp.) of M. Y. after alluding to the finances as affecting the present and future, argued that in the importance it should be for revenue and not probibitory. He deprecated hasty and unconstitutional legislation on the subject, showing that constant tariff fluctuations had a tandency to destroy trade, and in this connection referred to the apitation concerning a tax of whiskey on hand.

The House at half-past four took a recess till half-past

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, (opp.) of N. Y., said the Tariff of was an exceedingly crude and improper measure. The Committee on Ways and Means should have sought the

Mr. MORRILL said a larger number of gentle

Mr. Morrill said a larger number of gentlemen from New York were consulted than from any other city.

Mr. Wood remarked that he had no doubt that gentlemen had been here to protect their own interests. He would ask whether the committee had called to their aid retired merchants who had no dollar-and cent interests?

Mr. Morrill replied that the present bill was based upon that of 1861, when merchants from all parts of the country came hither. The committee had no power to summon any person to consult upon the subject. The only increase was such as had become necessary by the increase of the internal revenue laws. The bill was for the purpose of revenue.

Mr. Wood said the bill was open to the objection of Mr. Cox, with the addition that it omitted from duty every article which enters into New England cotton manufactures. They remained under the existing tariff as on the free list, while all articles which enters into the agricultural, mechanical and trading interests were additionally taxed. It was stability of legislation which importers required beyond anything class. They wanted to know on what to depend. It was instability and imberlity which was destroying this great and glorious country.

Mr. Straws, (rep.) of Pa., replied. He said the bill was

else. They wanted to know on what to depend. It was instability and imbeelity which was destroying this great and glorious country.

Mr. Streen, rep. of Pa., replied. He said the bill was designed for two things, viz. to raise revenue and to protect demestic industry, and if it failed in either of these it failed of its legitimate objects. We were bound to put on the people larger burthens if we intended to carry on the war and pay expenses. He prayed the gentlemen who could easier find fault than correct error, who could easier pull down than build up, to say where the money was to come from, or acknowledge frankly that they did not want it to come from any quarter, because they did not want to sustain the government. Let them tell us, he continued, how to do it, if they find fault with our system of legislation. More than two thirds of the money raised by the internal Revenue bill is to come from the manufacturers of the country, and if their interests are not protected it will be impossible to raise so large a sum. Unless dyestuas and chemicals are admitted free, how could we enable these manufacturers to compete with foreign labor. At this time, when the hands and hearts of all men should be united to put down the rebellion, the man who would seek to array section against section can never hope to be ranked arrang statesmen. He would not even rise to the distinction of a respectable demagogue.

The committee thee rose.

COMPINATION OR HE CREW OF THE GUNDONT DE KALE.

The House passed the Senate's bill to recompense the petty officers and seamen on the gunboat De Kalb, which was destroyed, for the loss of clothing.

Varieus Senate bills were taken from the Speaker's ta-

was destroyed, for the loss of clothing.

IRLLS REPERRIED.

Various Sonate bills were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the appropriate committees.

The House passed the Senate bill authorizing an honorable discharge to firemen and coalheavers in the naval service, the same as granted to seamon.

The House at half-past nine o'clock adjourned.

GRANT AND VICTORY.

A Nation's Gratitude to Grant.

A Nation's Gratitude to Grant.

MSS ASSEMBLAGE
of loyal citizens, without distinction of party, at Union
square, on Saturday, June 4, at six o'clock P. M.
All citizens who desire to maintain the Union cause, to
support the national government, to stimulate recruiting
for the Union armies, and also to render grateful acknowledgments for services on many a battle field, for
glorious victories achieved and for protection given,
under Providence, to the life of the nation by
LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT,
are invited to give the benefit of their wesence and in-

LIEUTENANT GENERAL U. S. GRANT, are invited to give the benefit of their presence and influence to oblects as deeply interesting to the country. Many distinguished speakers will take part in the proceedings whose names will be published hereafter.

Fireworks will be displayed during the evening, and it is expected that many private residences and public buildings on the square will be illuminated. Should the weather prove inclement the meeting will be held on Monday, or the next fair day thereafter.

FOR THE COMMITTEN OF ARRAGEMENTS, JAMES WADSWORTH.

FRED'K A. CONKLING, CHARLES P. DALY, JAMES T. BRADY, R. H. MCTURDY, F. R. D. LATHROP, HENRY CLEWS, SHEPHERD KNAPP, W. M. T. BRENNAN, W. M. K. STRONG, BENJ. F. MANIERRE, W. M. SELIGMAN, W. M. VERMILYE, ELJAH F. PURDY, HENRY C. CLARKE, JOHN H. WHITE,

The long and the short of it is, that when short of PHA.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Covington, Ky.

Envicey, Erra Class 399—June 2, 1361.
15, 45, 54, 47, 62, 13, 53, 65, 23, 56, 69, 24, 39.

Envicory, Class 390—June 2, 1351.
75, 52, 30, 24, 37, 2, 20, 55, 1, 51, 71, 69.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Covington, Ky.

8 males. Sryla Class 263—June 2, 1944.
67, 43, 39, 55, 59, 36, 71, 10, 27, 9, 15, 7, 25.

Class 244—June 2, 1864.
34, 7, 66, 57, 73, 13, 67, 1, 31, 56, 39, 35.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.

77, 69, 47, 59, 38, 46, 61, 14, 16, 27, 24, 26, 21

Cass 103—June 2, 1334

47, 73, 52, 67, 54, 4, 43, 68, 41, 24, 22, 7. Official Circulars in Shelby College Lot-

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And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose sur-name was Lincoln, in the eighty and sixth year of the Inde-pendence of the Sixtes of America, that a mighty rebellion grose in that lami, And Abraham said unto Simon from the Keystone State.

And it came to pass in the reign of Abraham, whose surname was Lincoin, in the eighty and sixth year of the Independence of the States of America, that a mighty rebellion arose in that land.

And Abraham said unto Simon from the Keystone State:

"Be thou my armor bearer."

And Simon did as he was commanded, and marshaled immense hosts of young and valiant warriors from the Eastween from the Kounsbec; from across the great river Mississippi, and from beyond the Rocky Mountains: from even state called he some; and being of the kind whose half coried not a little they said.

"Those who have race against us are cowards, and when they behold our banners they will surely run;" but they and it came to pass, these two mighty armies went forth to fight on the plains of Manassas.

And Simon's men, though valiant and brare, were amote hip and thigh, even so much that they hurried brilliantly back to lean on Abraham's bosom.

And many were siain, but more were wounded.

Then there was great commotion throughout the land, and Abraham called aloud upon the wise men and men of skill to save the sick and give new strength unto the wounded.

And lot there arose in the North one Drake, cunning in medicine, but of receding modeavy.

And when Abraham and the people beheld the wonderful currs which were wrouget by Drake, Abraham said. "My children must not suffer; give me thy drink to drink, and if will give it a name."

And so Abraham drank, and said there was nothing like it, not even in Sangamon county; that it was bitter to the lips, but good for the stomach; and because there, where the same and the whole when the maters of the wonderful covermore be called Plainton which it has performed is without good for the stomach; and where olimate or exposure deserved the said when the same and the said there was nothing like it, and so have and of civilization produce dyspessia, where were the said when the said where the same of civilization produce dyspessia, where were the said when the said where the same of civilization produce d

Address to Smokers.—Poliak & Sons, Meerschaum Manufacturers, removed from Brooms street to 6:2 Broadway, near Fourth street. Wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

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Boots, Shors, Gaiters, &c., all Sityles, at present cost prices. FERRIS & Son, Boots, alers, 51 Nassau street and 694 Broadway.

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HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Zodon.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair
Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its failing out
in three days, will not stain the strin or soil the whitest
fabric; keeps the head clean, cool and healthy. It is
DELIGHTPUL HAIR DRESSING:
by the use of which it as anot fail out, or have a gray heir is
your head. All are invited to examine this wonderful iri
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the drug stores, and aim yo'llee, 1123 Broadway.

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bottle, or \$5 per box of six bottles.

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CHRONIO CATARRE. CATARRH OF THE TWMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUTIOONS OF THE BUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED.

CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE. And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring office medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EUGHT. BERG, at his consulting rooms, 516 Broadway, uses Twelfth Street. Denfness, Catarrh, and all Diseases. the Ear, Throat and Air-Passages, successfully DRS, LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place.

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"Excellent Head,"
the other day, as he saw a distinguished looking gentleman, pass him in the street; "wouldn't'a phronologist give something to have a chart of that man's head." "Mot at all," observed his friend Jones, who was much wiser than his companion; "don't you see 'tis the Hat he wears, and see the head that gives him so distinguished an appearance."

Brown looked sgain, and the distinguished looking gentleman at that moment raising his hat to a lady passing displayed on the inxide of it the trade mark of FROX, the hatter of 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

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Gourand's Lectures on Chemistry.

No. 17.

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